

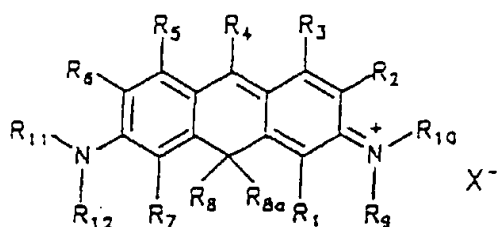


CLEAN VERSION OF REPLACEMENT PARAGRAPHS IN SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph beginning on page 2, line 9 bridging page 3 line 23 has been replaced by the following paragraph:

--This object has been achieved by the use of compounds of the general formula

(I)



as labeling groups in a procedure for the detection of an analyte, where

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ and R₇ are in each case independently hydrogen, halogen, a hydroxyl, amino, sulfo or carboxyl or aldehyde group or a saturated or unsaturated, straight-chain, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon group having up to 20 C atoms, where the hydrocarbon groups include alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, in particular phenyl, or/and heteroaryl radicals and optionally heteroatoms such as oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atoms or/and two or more substituents, preferably selected from halogens, hydroxyl, amino, sulfo, phospho, carboxyl, aldehyde, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or/and C₁-C₄-alkoxycarbonyl groups, or one or more of the radicals R₁-R₇, in each case with adjacent substituents, form a ring system which can contain one or more multiple bonds,

R₈ and R_{8a} in each case independently are a saturated or unsaturated, straight-chain, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon group having up to 20 carbon atoms, e.g. a

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C₁-C₆-alkyl group, in particular methyl, ethyl, propyl or/and butyl, or an aryl or heteroaryl group, in particular phenyl, which optionally contain heteroatoms such as oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atoms or/and one or more substituents, preferably selected from halogens, hydroxyl, amino, sulfo, phospho, carboxyl, aldehyde, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or/and C₁-C₄-alkoxycarbonyl groups, or R₈ and R_{8a} can form a ring system,

R₉, R₁₀, R₁₁ and R₁₂ in each case independently are hydrogen or a saturated or unsaturated, straight-chain, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon group having up to 20 C atoms, e.g. polyether, phenyl, phenylalkyl having 1-3 C atoms in the chain, where the hydrocarbon groups can optionally contain heteroatoms such as oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atoms or/and one or more substituents, preferably selected from halogens, hydroxyl, amino, sulfo, phospho, carboxyl, carbonyl, alkoxy or/and alkoxycarbonyl groups,

or one or more of the radicals R₉-R₁₂, in each case with adjacent substituents, form a ring system which can contain one or more multiple bonds,

where -N(R₁₁)(R₁₂) or/and =(R₉)(R₁₀) can be replaced by -OR⁹ or/and =O,

and X is optionally anions present for charge equalization.--;

Paragraph beginning on page 3, line 25 bridging page 4 line 2 has been replaced by the following paragraph:

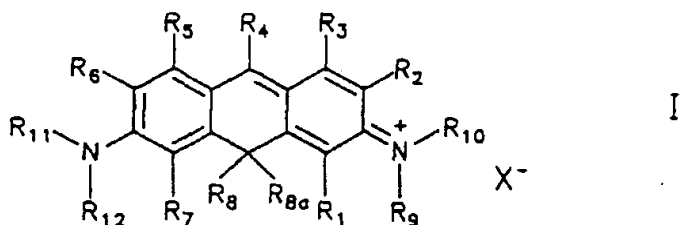
--The compounds of the general formula (I) can be employed as labeling groups in procedures for the qualitative or/and quantitative determination of an analyte. This determination can be carried out in aqueous liquids, e.g. samples of body fluids

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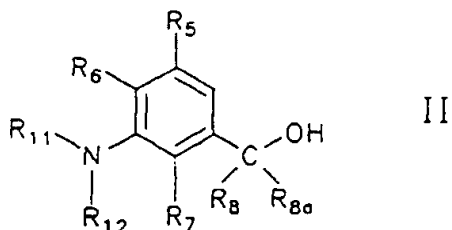
such as, for example, blood, serum, plasma or urine, wastewater samples or foodstuffs. The procedure can also be carried out as a wet test, e.g. in a cuvette, or as a dry test in an appropriate reagent carrier. The determination of the analyte can be carried out here by means of a single reaction or by means of a sequence of reactions. Surprisingly, the use of compounds of the general formula (I) showed very good results in chemical and in particular in medical and biological detection procedures for the determination of an analyte, especially in nucleic acid sequencing procedures and in protein analysis.- -;

Paragraph beginning on page 16, line 11 bridging page 17 line 17 has been replaced by the following paragraph:

--This object was achieved according to the invention by a process for the preparation of compounds of the general formula (I)



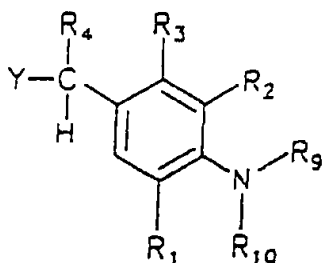
where R₁-R₁₂ and X have the meanings indicated in claim 1, characterized in that a compound of the general formula (II)



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in which R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R_{8a}, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are as defined

above, or the dehydration product of II is reacted with a compound of the general formula III



III

b³
in which R₁-R₄, R₉ and R₁₀ are as defined above and Y is a halogen, in particular bromine, a hydroxyl or thio group, in a suitable solvent, under acidic conditions and in the presence of a catalyst and the compound formed by ring closure between the compounds II or their dehydration product and III is reacted by oxidation to give the structure I.--;

Paragraph beginning on page 17, line 19 and ending line 24 has been replaced by the following paragraph:

b⁴
-- In the process, it is possible to use all suitable solvents which are compatible with the starting materials, the products and the catalyst, preferably boron trichloride. The solvent is preferably a nonpolar solvent, in particular methylene chloride, 1,2-dichloroethane or chloroform.- -;

Paragraph beginning on page 17, line 26 to line 28 has been replaced by the following paragraph:

-- The acids employed can be customary acids. The acid is preferably an inorganic acid such as sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid or polyphosphoric acid.--.
